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Summary record of the 2nd meeting
Held at Headquarters, New York, on Friday, 11 September 1998, at 3 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. Opertti (President of the General Assembly)

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Organization of the fifty-second regular session of the General Assembly, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: memorandum by the Secretary-General (*continued*)

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The meeting was called to order at 3.10 p.m.

Organization of the fifty-second regular session of the General Assembly, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: memorandum by the Secretary-General (*continued*)

Section IV. Adoption of the agenda (*continued*)

Paragraph 47

1 **The Chairman** invited the Committee to continue its consideration of item 166 entitled "Need to review General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971 owing to the fundamental change in the international situation and to the coexistence of two Governments across the Taiwan Strait".

2. **Ms. Osode** (Liberia) said that her delegation could not ignore the reality of the existence of the Republic of China on Taiwan, which had once been a sovereign and equal State Member of the United Nations with all the rights that that implied, including full independence and territorial integrity.

3. It strongly supported the rights of the Republic of China, and believed that, as the nineteenth largest economy and fourteenth largest trading nation in the world, the Republic of China on Taiwan had the right to representation in the United Nations and the international community. As an official in its Ministry of Justice had said, to expect Taiwan to fulfil its responsibilities while denying it the right to participate in the work of the United Nations, even as an observer, was a mockery of human rights and justice.

4. As part of the effort to reform and restructure the United Nations, greater attention should be devoted to observing the principle of universality enshrined in the Charter through, *inter alia*, the restoration of the lawful rights of the Republic of China. Her delegation did not seek to interfere in the internal affairs of States and it welcomed the willingness of both sides to resume discussions on the reunification of China. However, it believed that the General Committee could not continue to ignore the request of the Republic of China, through its supporters, to enjoy, at the very least, observer status in the United Nations and its bodies, pending peaceful reunification. She noted that fairly recent precedents existed in that connection.

5. Finally, her delegation was disturbed at the injustice of excluding the Republic of China from membership in the World Health Organization (WHO). As a result, the people of Taiwan had been left without assistance in combating a viral epidemic which had attacked children and caused 52 deaths and complications in hundreds of cases. The moral and legal principles upheld by the international community must be applicable to all peoples on an equal basis.

6. **The Chairman** said that the representatives of Chad, Dominica, El Salvador, Grenada, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Sao Tome and Principe had asked to participate in the discussion of item 166 in accordance with rule 43 of the rules of procedure.

7. *At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Haggar (Chad), Ms. Theodore (Dominica), Mr. Melendez (El Salvador), Mr. Millete (Grenada), Mr. Young (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) and Mr. Ferreira (Sao Tome and Principe) took places at the Committee table.*

8. **The Chairman** said that the representatives of Algeria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, Honduras, Italy, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nepal, Pakistan, Saint Lucia, the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe had also asked to participate in the discussion of item 166. Rule 43 of the rules of procedure did not apply. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Committee wished to accede to the requests.

9. *It was so decided.*

10. *At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Mesdoua (Algeria), Mr. Ahmed (Bangladesh), Mr. Gubarevich (Belarus), Mr. Patriota (Brazil), Mr. Eguiguren (Chile), Mr. Pausa (Cuba), Mr. Zackheos (Cyprus), Mr. Bogoreh (Djibouti), Mr. Noor (Egypt), Mr. Gutierez (Honduras), Mr. Politi (Italy), Mr. Adawa (Kenya), Mr. Kittikhoun (Lao People's Democratic Republic), Mr. Matri (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), Mr. Shah (Nepal), Mr. Kamal (Pakistan), Mr. Hunte (Saint Lucia), Mr. Erwa (Sudan), Mr. Dogani (United Republic of Tanzania) and Mr. Mapuranga (Zimbabwe) took places at the Committee table.*

11. **Mr. Ferreira** (Sao Tome and Principe) recalled that the decision embodied in General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI), to force the Republic of China, one of the founding Members of the United Nations, out of the United Nations, denied the right of international representation to over 21.8 million people and contravened the principle of universality enshrined in the Charter.

12. The language of the resolution, which reflected the cold-war mentality, was outdated. The current reality was that the Republic of China on Taiwan was a democratic country with a strong economy and active commercial ties with most of the States Members of the United Nations. His delegation therefore called for a review of resolution 2758 (XXVI).

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13. The practice of parallel representation was not an obstacle to reunification, as illustrated by the situations of Germany and Yemen, and could be beneficial to both sides in the Chinese negotiations. The readmission of the Republic of China on Taiwan would not pose a challenge to any of the Organization's Member States; indeed, the peaceful coexistence of the two sides within the United Nations could be a catalyst to ending one of the greatest and most enduring sources of instability in Asia.

14. **Mr. Gutierez** (Honduras) said that Honduras joined other peace-loving States which, in the interest of international security and the harmonious and peaceful coexistence of peoples, desired the inclusion of item 166 in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly. That position should in no way be construed as an attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of any State.

15. **Mr. Hunte** (Saint Lucia) said that his delegation supported a one-China policy predicated on respect for sovereignty. Recent developments, such as the return of Hong Kong, had reinforced that principle. It therefore upheld General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI), which definitively established the nature and legitimacy of China's representation at the United Nations.

16. **Ms. Theodore** (Dominica) said that, for the past several years, her delegation had been among those which had pleaded for consideration of a process that would lead to the readmission of the Republic of China on Taiwan, in accordance with the provisions of Article 2, paragraphs 1 and 6, of the Charter of the United Nations. Any consideration of the question of the Republic of China must be based on the concept of sovereign equality, in recognition of the fact that, for several decades, the Government had exercised legitimate authority over the geographical area inhabited by its citizens. Its statehood had been internationally recognized and it met all the prerequisites for membership set forth in the Charter of the United Nations. The rejection of the principle of universality had resulted in the inequitable situation of the Republic of China as a non-member State having to fulfil obligations imposed on it by the United Nations. She deplored the determined and well-orchestrated effort to deny equal status to the Republic of China, which had originated with the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI).

17. Given the profound changes that had occurred in the international community, her delegation believed that a reappraisal of the status of the Republic of China on Taiwan was in order, beginning with a review of resolution 2758 (XXVI). As long as that resolution determined the representation of China at the United Nations, the Republic of China on Taiwan would remain in a state of inequality, which would be detrimental not only to its own citizens but also to the international community at large. Requests for the readmission of the Republic of China on Taiwan had originally been submitted by small States, namely, those which were in a position to understand the injustice suffered by the Republic of China. Recently, however, they had been joined by other members of the international community, including the European Parliament in 1996.

18. **Mr. Haggar** (Chad) said that General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) had not achieved its sponsors' aims of annihilating the authority of the Republic of China on Taiwan. Under unfavourable circumstances, Taiwan had managed to safeguard its independence and maintain its territorial integrity. His delegation was among those which had requested the inclusion of item 166 in the agenda, in the hope of redressing the unjust situation brought about by the adoption of resolution 2758 (XXVI).

19. The Republic of China on Taiwan satisfied the conditions for membership in the United Nations and its Government was prepared to fulfil the obligations flowing from the Charter. It must be permitted to participate in the work of the United Nations. His delegation urged the United Nations to respect the principle of universal participation, which had been the basis for the admission of other countries to the Organization.

20. **Mr. Young** (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) said that there was a clear-cut need to review General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI), owing to the fundamental changes that were taking place in the international situation and the fact that two Governments coexisted across the Taiwan Strait. Noting that the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany had both been Members of the United Nations before their unification and the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were currently Member States, he urged the readmission of the Republic of China on Taiwan in order to promote the peaceful reunification of the two Chinas. Effective participation in the United Nations and other international organizations was a fundamental right embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 2 of which prohibited discrimination on the basis of political, jurisdictional or international status, and yet the people living in Taiwan continued to be excluded from the United Nations system.

21. In the context of globalization, a major health problem in the Republic of China on Taiwan would pose a threat to the entire world. He wondered whether WHO was prepared to ignore that danger, or whether the Security Council would

have the authority to intervene should Taiwan decide to carry out nuclear testing.

22. A population of 21 million people in a prosperous democracy should be entitled, at the very least, to a discussion of their circumstances. The annual ritual that continued to prevent even a debate on the issue was irrational and unenlightened. It was unreasonable to claim that resolution 2758 (XXVI) could not be revisited when the Charter — which, ironically enough, still listed the Republic of China as a permanent member of the Security Council — was itself being reviewed. For all of those reasons, his delegation supported the inclusion of item 166 in the agenda.

23. **Mr. Duarte** (Nicaragua) said that the Republic of China on Taiwan had been unjustly expelled from the United Nations and denied its right to participate in the deliberations of the Organization and other organizations of the United Nations system. General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI), a reflection of the cold-war ideology, should be reviewed. The participation of the Republic of China in the United Nations would increase communication and contact between the two Chinas, which would help to achieve regional stability.

24. Those Member States which had requested the inclusion of the item in the agenda, including Nicaragua, recognized the sovereign equality between the Republic of China on Taiwan and their own States; on that basis, it should be readmitted as a State Member of the United Nations. The full participation of the Republic of China on Taiwan in the debates of the United Nations would contribute to the achievement of progress in such areas as the environment, drug control, arms trafficking and disarmament.

25. **Mr. Egurguren** (Chile) said that the question of the representation of China had been resolved in 1971 with the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI). His delegation therefore did not support the inclusion of item 166 in the agenda.

26. **Mr. Millette** (Grenada) said that change was a dynamic and beneficial process in societies and, now, in the United Nations as it underwent reform. General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI), which had been adopted at a time when the geopolitical structure of the world was quite different, should be re-examined in that context. His delegation supported the principles of self-determination, democracy, justice, free speech and respect for human rights. On the basis of those principles, the case for the readmission of the Republic of China on Taiwan was compelling.

27. The economic achievements of the Republic of China on Taiwan and its willingness to participate in the international community as a member of the United Nations were well known. The Republic of China on Taiwan had contributed to the international community and was continuing to do so. While his delegation did not seek to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign countries, it supported the inclusion of item 166 in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly.

28. **Mr. Dogani** (United Republic of Tanzania) said that General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) was still valid, and that any attempt to inscribe the additional item on the agenda would only serve to undermine the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of China. Tanzania therefore opposed the request under discussion and urged the General Committee to reject it.

29. **Mr. Zackheos** (Cyprus) said that his delegation opposed the inclusion of proposed agenda item 166 in the agenda of the fifty-third General Assembly because Cyprus respected the principle of sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of States as expressed in the Charter of the United Nations, and because the question of China's representation in the United Nations had been settled definitively by General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI).

30. **Mr. Shah** (Nepal) said that his delegation opposed the inclusion of the proposed item in the agenda because the question of China's representation in the United Nations had been settled definitively by General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI). Consideration of the proposed item by the General Assembly would constitute an interference in the internal affairs of a Member State, and would also undermine the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations.

31. **Mr. Mra** (Myanmar) said that Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations stipulated that the United Nations and its Member States should refrain from intervening in matters which were essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State. General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) had expressly recognized the representatives of the People's Republic of China as the only legitimate representatives of China. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between his country and the People's Republic of China, his Government had always recognized that country on the basis of the existence of only one China, of which Taiwan was a part. The question of Taiwan was an internal matter for the Chinese people to decide among themselves. His delegation therefore opposed the inclusion of the proposed item in the agenda.

32. **Mr. Kittikhoun** (Lao People's Democratic Republic) said that General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) had definitively resolved the question of China's representation in the United Nations and related bodies. Any reconsideration of the issue could only harm the spirit and letter of that resolution. His delegation therefore opposed the inclusion of the proposed item in the agenda.

33. **Mr. Matri** (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) said that General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) had reaffirmed that the People's Republic of China was the sole legitimate representative of the Chinese people, and had therefore settled the question of their representation in the United Nations. Inclusion of the proposed item in the agenda would violate the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States as enunciated in the Charter of the United Nations. His delegation therefore strongly opposed its inclusion in the agenda.

34. **Mr. Gubarevich** (Belarus) said that his delegation strongly supported the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of China. As an integral part of China and not a sovereign State, Taiwan could not be admitted to the United Nations. His delegation therefore opposed the inclusion of the proposed item in the agenda.

35. **Mr. Patriota** (Brazil) reaffirmed his delegation's position that General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) represented the definitive solution to the question of China's representation in the United Nations.

36. **Mr. Bogoreh** (Djibouti) said that in General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI), the international community had decided that there was only one China, of which Taiwan was an inalienable part. He therefore urged the Committee not to include the proposed item in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly.

37. **Mr. Fedotov** (Russian Federation) said that his delegation strongly supported the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of China, and that there were no grounds for including the proposed item in the agenda.

38. **Mr. Politi** (Italy) said that the question of China's representation in the United Nations had been settled definitively by General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI). His delegation therefore opposed the inclusion of the proposed item in the agenda.

39. **Mr. Mekdad** (Syrian Arab Republic) said that any attempt to create "two Chinas" would be a distortion of the true state of affairs and a waste of time. He reiterated his delegation's support for the People's Republic of China as the sole legitimate representative of China, and said that it could not agree to the inclusion of the proposed item in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly.

40. **Mr. Ahmed** (Bangladesh) said that his delegation continued to believe that General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) had definitively resolved the question of the representation of China in the United Nations. Accordingly, it did not support inclusion of the item in the agenda.

41. **Mr. Asadi** (Islamic Republic of Iran) said that his Government considered the People's Republic of China to be the sole legitimate representative of the Chinese people, and it therefore did not support the inclusion of the item in the agenda.

42. **Mr. Enkhsaikan** (Mongolia) said that there was no compelling reason for including the item in the agenda, as General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) had restored the lawful right of the People's Republic of China to represent the Chinese people at the United Nations. Inclusion of the proposed item in the agenda would contradict political reality as well as the principled decision taken when that resolution had been passed.

43. **Mr. Mesdoua** (Algeria) said that his delegation fully supported General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI), which had definitively settled the question of the representation of China at the United Nations. He therefore urged the General Committee not to include the item in the agenda.

44. **Mr. Pausa** (Cuba) said that the People's Republic of China was the sole legitimate representative of the Chinese people at the United Nations, and no circumstances existed to warrant review of General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI). His delegation therefore opposed the inclusion of the proposed item in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly.

45. **Mr. Melendez-Barahona** (El Salvador) said that his Government wished to affirm its support for the inclusion of the proposed item in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly. General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) had resolved the question of the representation of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations, but had disregarded the fact that two separate Governments and political systems had existed across the Taiwan Strait since 1949, a reality that persisted in 1998. His delegation believed that an injustice had been committed in 1971 when the people of Taiwan had been denied representation in the United Nations system.

46. His delegation's support for the proposal should not be considered an interference in internal affairs, or an attempt to obstruct the peaceful reunification of China, because any decision on that matter must be taken

exclusively by the Chinese people themselves, including those in the Republic of China. However, on the basis of the principles of justice and democracy, the tenets of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and recent political developments in the international sphere, his delegation believed that the 22 million inhabitants of Taiwan deserved support, and represented a political reality that the international community could not continue to ignore. Until the process of reunification was complete, the United Nations had an obligation to consider the desire of the Republic of China for representation in that Organization.

47. **Mr. Erwa** (Sudan) said that General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) had already decisively judged the issue. To change that would be a violation of the sovereignty of the People's Republic of China, the only legitimate Government representing all of China, including Taiwan. His Government upheld the principle of one China and looked forward to the peaceful unification of China as the People's Republic of China. The Hong Kong experience was the best proof of the success of the policy of one country, two systems. His delegation rejected the proposal to include item 166 in the agenda.

48. **Mr. Mapuranga** (Zimbabwe) said that neither changes in the world situation nor any other argument could justify the dismemberment of a Member State of the United Nations. The so-called Republic of China was the Chinese province of Taiwan. His delegation was not in favour of the inclusion of item 166 in the agenda of the fifty-third session.

49. **Mr. Noor** (Egypt) said that the issue under consideration had been discussed and decided in General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI). The Government of the People's Republic of China was the only legitimate representative of the Chinese people and his delegation therefore opposed inclusion of the item.

50. **Mr. Ataeva** (Turkmenistan) said that his delegation supported the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of China and held that there was no need to review General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI). It therefore opposed the inclusion of item 166 on the agenda.

51. **Mr. Witschel** (Germany) said that his delegation supported the one China policy and felt that there was no need to review General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI). The question of item 166 should be handled in the same way as it had been in previous years.

52. **Mr. Al-Sindi** (Yemen) said that his delegation was opposed to the inclusion of item 166 for the reasons already mentioned by other delegations. The People's Republic of China was the only representative of the Chinese people.

53. **Mr. Kerpens** (Suriname) said that his Government supported the People's Republic of China as the sole representative of the Chinese people at the United Nations and did not consider it appropriate to reopen the question. He opposed the inclusion of item 166 on the agenda.

54. **Mr. Acemah** (Uganda) said that the changes in the international situation over the past 27 years did not warrant any review of General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI). The question of Taiwan was an internal affair of the Chinese Government and reopening the question would be an interference with the internal affairs of a Member State of the United Nations. His delegation did not support the inclusion of item 166.

55. **Mr. Chaouachi** (Tunisia) said that his delegation supported the policy of one China; the question of its representation in the United Nations had been settled by General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI). Item 166 should not be included in the agenda of the General Assembly.

56. **Mr. Mpay** (Cameroon) said that his delegation supported the Government of the People's Republic of China in defending its independence and sovereignty over all Chinese land. General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) should not be reviewed.

57. **Mr. Adawa** (Kenya) said that his Government upheld the People's Republic of China as the sole representative of the Chinese people, and rejected the proposal to include item 166 on the agenda.

58. **Mr. Mangoaelel** (Lesotho) said that his delegation was opposed to the proposal to review General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI). There was only one China, and its capital was Beijing. The fiction that the administration in Taiwan was the representative of the Chinese people had been debunked by General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI). His delegation therefore rejected the inclusion of item 166 on the agenda.

59. **Mr. Kamal** (Pakistan) said that the discussion on the inclusion of item 166 was a waste of time. General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) had settled the question of the representation of the Chinese people; the General Committee must bury the issue once and for all and concentrate on more important problems. His delegation opposed the inclusion of item 166 on the agenda and hoped the matter would not be discussed again.

60. *The Committee decided not to recommend the inclusion of item 166 in the agenda.*

61. *Mr. Mesdoua (Algeria), Mr. Ahmed (Bangladesh), Mr. Gubarevich (Belarus), Mr. Patriota (Brazil), Mr. Haggar (Chad), Mr. Eguiguren (Chile), Mr. Pausa (Cuba), Mr.*

Zackheos (Cyprus), Mr. Bogoreh (Djibouti), Ms. Theodore (Dominica), Mr. Noor (Egypt), Mr. Melendez (El Salvador), Mr. Millete (Grenada), Mr. Gutierez (Honduras), Mr. Politi (Italy), Mr. Adawa (Kenya), Mr. Kittikhoun (Lao People's Democratic Republic), Mr. Matri (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), Mr. Shah (Nepal), Mr. Kamal (Pakistan), Mr. Hunte (Saint Lucia), Mr. Young (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines), Mr. Ferreira (Sao Tome and Principe), Mr. Erwa (Sudan), Mr. Dogani (United Republic of Tanzania) and Mr. Mapuranga (Zimbabwe) withdrew.

Item 168

62. **The Chairman** pointed out that item 168 had already been dealt with at the previous meeting.

Items 169 to 171

63. *The Committee decided to recommend the inclusion of items 169 to 171 in the agenda of the fifty-third session.*

Section V. Allocation of items

Paragraph 48

64. **The Chairman** drew attention to paragraph 48 of the memorandum by the Secretary-General (A/BUR/53/1 and Add.1), which stated that the allocation of items was based on the pattern adopted by the General Assembly for those items in previous years. The General Committee might wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 4 of its decision 34/401, paragraph 5 of the annex to Assembly resolution 39/88 B, paragraph 6 of the annex to Assembly resolution 45/45, paragraphs 2 and 5 (b) and (d) of annex I to resolution 48/264, as well as paragraph 24 of the annex to resolution 51/241 concerning the allocation and clustering of items.

65. *The Committee decided to draw the General Assembly's attention to the above-mentioned paragraphs.*

Paragraph 49

66. **The Chairman** drew attention to paragraph 49 of document A/BUR/53/1 and Add.1, which listed the items of the draft agenda that had not been considered previously by the General Assembly, and suggested that the Committee should pronounce itself on the recommendation that it should make regarding the allocation of those items recommended for inclusion in the agenda of the fifty-third session.

67. *It was so decided.*

Items 160, 161, 162 and 165

68. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that items 160, 161, 162 and 165 should be considered directly in plenary meeting.*

Item 167

69. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that item 167 should be allocated to the Fifth Committee.*

Item 168

70. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that item 168 should be considered directly in plenary meeting, as a sub-item of item 46.*

Item 169

71. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that item 169 should be considered directly in plenary meeting.*

Paragraph 50 (Item 10 of the draft agenda)

72. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the Secretary-General should make a brief presentation of his annual report on the work of the Organization on Monday, 21 September, as the first item in the morning prior to the opening of the general debate.*

Paragraph 51 (Item 12 of the draft agenda)

73. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the various parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council should be allocated in accordance with the suggestions made by the Secretary-General.*

74. **Mr. Rosenstock** (United States of America) pointed out that chapter VI of the report of the Economic and Social Council, which had been allocated to plenary meetings and the Third Committee, contained components which might also usefully be discussed in the Second Committee. If that was permissible, his delegation would not insist on an amendment; otherwise, it would prefer to see the allocation to be the Plenary, the Second Committee and the Third Committee.

Paragraph 52 (Item 18 of the draft agenda)

75. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that all the chapters of the report of the Special Committee relating to specific Territories should be referred*

to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), thus enabling the Assembly to deal in plenary meeting with the question of the implementation of the Declaration as a whole.

Paragraph 53 (Items 46 and 113 (b) of the draft agenda)

76. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the ceremony for the awarding of human rights prizes should be held on Thursday, 10 December 1998, on the occasion of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.*

Paragraph 54 (Item 49 of the draft agenda)

77. *In view of the procedure followed at previous sessions, the Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should consider the item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that bodies and individuals having an interest in the question would be heard in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) in conjunction with the consideration of the item in plenary meeting.*

Paragraph 55 (Item 63 of the draft agenda)

78. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be allocated at an appropriate time during the session.*

Paragraph 56 (Item 72 of the draft agenda)

79. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the paragraphs of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency dealing with the subject matter of item 72 should be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connection with its consideration of that item.*

Paragraph 57 (Item 86 of the draft agenda)

80. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the commemorative meeting to pay tribute to all who had served in peacekeeping operations, especially those who had lost their lives under the United Nations flag during the past 50 years, should be held on Tuesday, 6 October 1998, in the morning.*

Paragraph 58 (Item 96 (d) of the draft agenda)

81. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the high-level dialogue on the social and economic impact of globalization and interdependence and their policy implications should be held on 17 and 18 September 1998.*

Paragraph 59 (Item 102 of the draft agenda)

82. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the commemorative meeting of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries should be held on 7 October 1998 in the morning.*

Paragraph 60 (Item 106 of the draft agenda)

83. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the annual report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the operations, management and budget of the United Nations Development Fund for Women should be referred to the Second Committee for consideration under item 98 of the draft agenda.*

Paragraph 61 (Allocation of the items of the draft agenda)

Items proposed for consideration in plenary meeting

84. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the items proposed for consideration in plenary meeting, including items 160 to 162, 165, 168 and 169 and excluding item 62 (The situation in Burundi) and item 63 (Question of Cyprus), should be allocated to the plenary Assembly.*

Items proposed for consideration by the First Committee

85. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the items proposed for consideration by the First Committee in the Secretary-General's memorandum should be allocated to that Committee.*

Items proposed for consideration by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

86. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the items proposed for consideration by the Fourth Committee in the Secretary-General's memorandum should be allocated to that Committee, taking into account its decisions on the items entitled "Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India" and "Question of East Timor".*

Items proposed for consideration by the Second Committee

87. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the items proposed for consideration by the Second Committee in the Secretary-General's memorandum should be allocated to that Committee.*

Items proposed for consideration by the Third Committee

88. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the items proposed for consideration by the Third Committee in the Secretary-General's memorandum should be allocated to that Committee.*

Items proposed for consideration by the Fifth Committee

89. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the items proposed for consideration by the Fifth Committee in the Secretary-General's memorandum should be allocated to that Committee.*

Items proposed for consideration by the Sixth Committee

90. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the items proposed for consideration by the Sixth Committee in the Secretary-General's memorandum should be allocated to that Committee.*

The meeting rose at 5.20 p.m.